

Above all, however, Russian naturalists have good opportunity to make closer acquaintance with the phenomenon, since in our territories in certain localities (*e. g.* on Lake Issykkul) it may be observed not as an exception, but rather as the rule.

The question as to the causes of the luminosity of the midges appears to me to possess a high biological interest and to be worth an exhaustive investigation, even for the reason that, should my hypotheses be confirmed, this phenomenon would constitute the second instance of bacterial-pathological luminosity in animals.

St. Petersburg,
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XV.—*Description of a new Eagle-Ray from Muscat.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Rhinoptera Jayakari.

Teeth in nine rows, those of the median row of the upper jaw eight times as broad as long, and nearly twice as broad as those next to them; median teeth of the lower jaw six times as broad as long and once and a half as broad as those next to them. Disk once and three fourths as broad as long. Head as long as broad; snout emarginate; the width of the mouth nearly equals its distance from the end of the snout. Skin smooth. Tail two fifths of the total length. Blackish above, whitish beneath.

	millim.
Total length	740
Length of disk	450
Width of disk	750
Length of head	130
Width of head	130
Diameter of eye.....	15
Width of mouth	85

A single male specimen, a skin; presented to the British Museum by Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar.

By its dentition this species stands nearest to the Atlantic *R. Jussieu*, Cuv. (*brasiliensis*, J. Müll.), which is only known to me from the descriptions; but it can be easily distinguished by its short tail, the tail of *R. Jussieu* being more than twice as long as the disk.